Operational Risk Management (ORM)





OVERVIEW

- **₩Why ORM?**
- ***What is ORM The Essentials**
- ***The Integration Imperative**
- ***USAF ORM Strategy**
- ***ORM Leadership Opportunity**
- ***ORM Applied**





Why ORM?

USAF CLASS A FLIGHT 86-96 USAF CLASS A GROUND 86-96





NO STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT CHANGE FOR AT LEAST 7 YEAR PLATEAUED"





MISHAP RATE VS ANNUAL COST CLASS A ONLY (Why we need it)



YEARS





To Ensure Necessary Risks are Taken

ORM:

- *****An important tool for training realism
- **★Significant potential to expand** capabilities
- Assures necessary risk taking to enhance superiority





What is Operational Risk Management?

- **★Natural evolution from** traditional risk management
- **★Systematic decision-making tool**that balances risk cost &
 benefits





GOALS

MAX COMBAT CAPABILITY

CONSERVE
PERSONNEL &
RESOURCES

PREVENT OR MITIGATE LOSSES

ADVANCE OR OPTIMIZE GAIN

EVALUATE AND MINIMIZE RISKS EVALUATE AND MAXIMIZE GAIN

IDENTIFY, CONTROL, AND DOCUMENT HAZARDS IDENTIFY, CONTROL, AND DOCUMENT OPPORTUNITIES





4 KEY ORM PRINCIPLES

- 1 Accept no unnecessary risks.
- 2 Make risk decisions at the appropriate level.
- **3** Accept risks when benefits outweigh costs.
- 4 Integrate ORM into doctrine and planning at all levels.





1 - ACCEPT NO UNNECESSARY RISKS BUT.... NOBODY TAKES "UNNECESSARY" RISKS?

If all the hazards that could have been detected have not been detected then unnecessary risks are being accepted.

The single greatest advantage of ORM over tradrisk management is the consistent detection of more hazards.





2 - MAKE RISK DECISIONS AT THE APPROPRIATE LEVEL

Factors below become basis of a decisionmaking system to guide leaders

- **➤ Who will answer in the event of a mishap?**
- Who is the senior person at the scene?
- Who possesses best insight into the full benefits and costs of a risk?
- Who has the resources to mitigate the risk?
- **★ What level makes the most operational sense?**
- What level makes these types of decisions in other activities?
- Who will have to make this decision in combat operations?





3 - Accept risks when benefits outweigh costs.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN AN ORGANIZATION STOPS TAKING RISKS?

WEBSTER: "BUREAUCRACY: A system of administra characterized by lack of initiative and flexibility, by inc to human needs or public opinion, and by a tendency t decisions to superiors or to impede action with red tag

MAINTAINING A BOLD, RISK-TAKING **ORGANIZATION IS ALWAYS A CHALLENGE** IN PEACETIME. ORM HELPS.

DOCTRINE AND PLANNING AT ALL LEVELS.

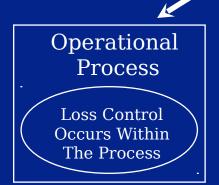


Operational Process



Operational Process

THIS IS THE ONE WI WANT!!



WHAT IS AN "OPERATIONAL PROCESS"?

Operational Planning

Maintaining

Supplying

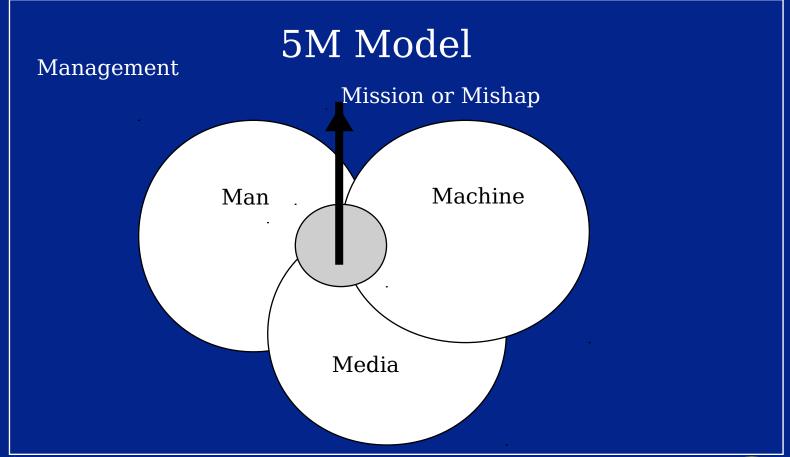
Securing

Building



AND ALL THEIR SUBPROCESSE

ORM IS BASED ON SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS







PROCESS

6. Supervise 1. Identify and Review the Hazards

5. Risk Control Implement

4. Make Control Decisions

2. Assess the Risks

3. Analyze
Risk Control
Measures





Step 1 - Identify the Hazard



Process: Emphasize hazard ID tools. Adds <u>rigor</u> and and early detection.

Output: Significant (50%+) improvement in the detection of hazards.





Tools

BROAD RANGE OF APPLICATION AT ANY

Operations Analysis/Flow Diagram
Preliminary Hazard Analysis

What If

Scenario

Logic Diagrams

Change Analysis

Cause and Effect

AFPAM 91-215 -- the "Tool







Advanced Hazard ID Tools

★Specialized tools accomplish specific ORM objectives.

Map analysis, interface analysis, mission protection tools, training realism, opportunity assessment

★Advanced tools are used by specialists and professionals to add depth to ORM applications



EXAMPLE: THE DRIVE TO WORK

WHAT IF ANALYSIS

- *What if the car catches fire.
- *What if a carjack is attempted.
- ★What if I have to take an unknown detour.
- **₩**What if I run out of gas.
- *What if another car rear ends me.





Step 2 - Assess the Risk



Process: All hazards evaluated for total impact on mission or activity. Root causes determined and risk levels assigned (EH, H, M, L)

Output: Personnel throughout the organization know the priority risk issues of the mmand and of their

THE ASSESSMENT TOOLS ADD OBJECTIVITY TO THE EVALUATION OF RISK

- **★Risk assessment matrix:** Requires specific evaluations of severity, probability, and when necessary, exposure
- **★ Totem pole:** Induces the prioritization of risk issues across functions and across the organization



THE RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX KEY TOOL FOR RISK ASSESSMENT

		Probability Frequent Likely Occasion & Seldom Unlikely					
			A	В	С	D	E
S E	Catastropl	n i c	Extr	emely			
V E R I	Critical	II	Hig	Hig			
	Moderate	III	h	h Medium			
$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{T} \\ \mathbf{Y} \end{bmatrix}$	Negligible	IV				-	Low
			Risk Levels				



EXAMPLE: THE DRIVE TO WORK

*-What if the car catches fire.

HIGH *-What if a carjack is attempted.

*What if I have to take an unknown

detour.

What if I run out of gas.

*What if another car rear ends me.





Risk Control Measures



Process: Comprehensive risk control options are developed for risks based on a worst-first basis.

Output: A full range of cost effective, mission supportive, risk controls for the consideration of the decisionmaker.



Option Tools Add Scope & Depth

- **Basic or "macro" risk control options: Reject, Avoid, Delay, Transfer, Spread, Accept, Compensate, Reduce
- **Risk control options matrix:** 46 specific "reduce-focused" control options applicable at up to four levels in the organization





EXAMPLE: THE DRIVE TO WORK

What if the car catches fire UM

Macro options:

- *Transfer Insurance
- Reduce (use Control Options Matrix) -
 - **¥**Engineer gas tank
 - **™** Drive defensively
 - ¥Focused maintenance

Step 4 - Make Control Decisions

6. Supervise and Review

5. Risk Control Implementation

3. Analyze Risk Control

4. Make Control Decisions

Process: A decision-making system gets risk decisions to

the right person, at the right time, with the right support.

Output: Personnel know their decision-making authority and limitations and take necessary risks.

Decision-making Tools

- Decision-making systems get the decision to the right person, at the right time, with the right support
- <u>** Basic cost benefit and return on investment analysis</u> assure maximum benefit for the risk control \$
- ★ <u>Decision-making matrices</u> and other modern decision-making tools improve decision quality
- The <u>leader question list</u> induces better staff inputs





ESTABLISHING A DECISION MAKING GUIDELINE

EXAMPLE

RISK LEVEL

Extremely High specifically designee

High

designee

Medium leader on

DECISION LEVEL

Wing Commander or authorized

Group Commander or specifically authorized

Flight leader, or senior the scener



EXAMPLE: THE DRIVE TO WORK

What if the car catches fire UM

Who decides: Vehicle owner(s)

Control: Emergency response plan & equipment

Decstsiblass

\$500 - Deductible

Rate increase?

Car down-time

Repair/Replacement hassle

Cost of

springer extinguisher



Control Implementation



Process: Leaders lead, operators are involved, all are accountable.

Output: ORM initiatives always have positive mission impact.





ORM Implementation Tools & Guidelines Help Controls Click with Operators

- ★The involvement continuum guides the high degree of operator input to ORM actions
- ★The <u>leader involvement actions list</u> and the <u>leader opportunity job aid</u> help assure effective leader influence
- **★The motivation model makes** application of modern behavior management techniques easier



EXAMPLE: THE DRIVE TO WORK

What if the car catches Migdium

- **₹**Transfer Insurance OPR: Dad
- ≪Reduce -
 - ★Engineer gas tank OPR: Ford
 - ★Drive defensively OPR:

Driver

- ★Focused maintenance OPR: Dad
- ★Emergency response plan &

equipment OPR: Team Mom

Step 6 - Supervise and Review



Process: Progress measured through increased mission effectiveness, mishap results and <u>direct indicators</u> of risk.

Output: ORM performance status determined real time.





Review and Feedback Procedures Measure & Leverage ORM Results

- Eliminate invalid statistical uses of mishap rates and numbers
- **★Refocus measurement on direct** measures of risk (critical behaviors, knowledge, conditions, etc.)





PROCESS THE RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUUM

PLANNING

OPERATIONS

AFTER-ACTION

Deliberate ORM
Detailed Hazard ID
Integration

Largely Time-critical Change Analysis Real Time Highly Decentralized Assess indicators
Deliberate ORM
Integration
Feedback to Planni

We try to get most ORM done here

But continue the process here and here



USING THE 6-STEP PROCESS LEVELS OF EFFORT

TIME CRITICAL

DELIBERATE

STRA

Little
Time
Resources
Risk

Lot of Time Resource Risk

SELECTED PRIMARY

PRIMARY SPECIALIZED

ADVANCEI





Process

Overview

- Why integration is critical?
- **12 Strategies for ORM integration.**
- **The importance of**



WHY INTEGRATION IS CRITICAL?

Integration:

- Forces balancing of loss control and other mission needs
- Captures more of the knowledge and experience of large numbers of operators
- Reduces the number and diversity of references needed to do the job right
- Eliminates redundancy and gaps between loss control functions
- Strengthens accountability
- * Reduces costs and workloads (in plans, materiel development cycles, etc.)





THE TWELVE STRATEGIES FOR PROGRAM INTEGRATION

- Accountability
- Teaming
- Partnership
- Integrate in Training
- Risk Decision Points
- Organization & Policy Structure

- Employee Activities
- Process Integration
- Direct CultureChange
- Gain a Champion
- Integrate in Strategic Planning
- Integrate into Indicators

THE IMPORTANCE OF PACE

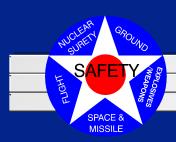
- ***Don't use the shotgun**
- **➢ Don't get out in front of the organization too far**
- ***** Don't "inspect-in" ORM
- ***** Do focus on "targets"
- ***** Do expect crawl, walk, run
- **※Patience, patience, patience**





USAF ORM MATURATION

- USAF Approach
- Background
- Current & On-Going Status
- Initiatives





USAF APPROACH

- *Top-down leader backing
- Decentralized implementation
- **★Moderate implementation**tempo
- ***AFSC** support base
- ***Safety lead role for cross**functional implementation

BACKGROUND Policy and Leadership

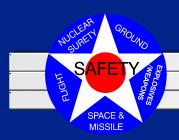
- Extensive ben<mark>chmarking of risk management public & private sector
 </mark>
- CSAF Approved ORM Implementation 2 Sep 96
- AFI 91-213, Operational Risk Management Program (ORM) published, Nov 96
- Implementation Plan
 - CSAF Memo, Jul 97, Distributed
 - 1 Oct 98 Target Date
- CSAF Video released Jul 97
- AFPAM 91-214, Operational Risk Management Implementation and Execution published, Sep 97 (AFPAM 91-215 will supersede)
- CSAF "General Ryan Sends" 2 Dec 97





BACKGROUND Education and Training

- * Executive Level Intro (CSAF, SECAF, CORONA) Complete
- * AETC Working Intro into Operations Training & PME
- * Computer Based Training (CBT) Fielded
- ORM Brief by AF/SE at Wing/Grp CC Courses
- * AFSC Web Site Established
- ORM Included in AFSC Courses (COS, FSO, & Board President)
- Phase I ORM Course Trained Initial Cadre of Advisors (No Longer Scheduled)
- * Applications Course Initiated
- * Executive Level Familiarization Initiated





BACKGROUND Management Structure

- AFSC Leadership and Support
- Steering & Working Group Bodies
 - USAF ORM Steering Committee
 - AF Chief of Safety & MAJCOM/ANGRC/USAFA SEs
 - Expanded to SAF/AQ/MI & AF/SG/IL/SF/XO/XP
 - USAF ORM Working Group
 - MAJCOM/ANGRC/USAFA



ORM Initiatives Things We're Working

- **★ AF Pamphlet 91-215, "ORM Guidelines and Tools"**
- **★ CSAF AFNEWS release**
- *** Applications CBT**
- * Improved USAF Mishap Database
- * Risk Information Management System
- *AF/SE team with respective functional staffs to formulate functional community templates to aid & enhance action level efforts
- *** Explore Joint Initiatives**
- Doctrine Integration





The leader's role will be a decisive factor in the success or failure of ORM





1. Commit to Breakthrough Improvement

Objectives: Put improvement of risk performance (control-opportunity) on a competitive level with other important mission concerns.

2. Set Goals & Objectives

Objectives: Establish periodic ORM performance and programmatic goals.



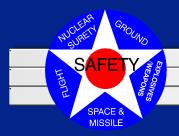


3. Set a Personal Example

Objectives: To assure credibility of the ORM process through personal behavior.

4. Build an Aggressive Opportunity Mindset in the Organization

Objectives: Create an organization as conscious of the opportunity aspects of ORM as it is the risk reduction



5. Induce Loss Control

Community Functional Integration

Objectives: Build increasing cooperation and integration of the loss control community

6. Establish an ORM Management Structure

Objectives: Provide the necessary leadership and staff resources to adequately guide the ORM process





7. Resource ORM Activities

Objectives: Allocate resources to ORM (control- opportunity) at a level it can competitively justify

8. Heat Shield Subordinates

Objectives: Protect subordinates who have taken prudent, mission supportive risks, but experienced severe losses, from negative consequences.





9. Detect & Correct Gambling

Objectives: Develop an organization in which risk "gambling" is deterred even when the gambler "wins".

10. Use the Power of Question

Objectives: Use pointed ORM questions to induce ORM activity and culture change.





11. Regularly Monitor ORM Progress

Objectives: Periodically assess a set of data that effectively monitors organization ORM status

12. Exploit the ORM Value of Major Mishap Reviews

Objectives: Consistently induce consideration of the ORM implications of mishaps

Questions?





ORM Applied

ORM in the Desert





THE SITUATION

- *4404th conducting intensive real world mission
- ★ Directed to radically speed up move to desert site
- **★Directed to sustain full opstempo during the move**





CONDUCTS THE MOVE USING TRADITIONAL SAFETY PROCEDURES

RESULT

- Several mishaps and many incidents
- Perception that the safest part of any flight is over Iraq
- * Increasing adverse impact on morale
- Increasing expectations of a really catastrophic incident





THE COMMANDER ACTS:

- ★Decides to reject/delay (knock it off call) risk (2 days)
- **★Decides to apply operational risk** management to the situation
- ***Obtains higher HQ authority for 2 day partial standdown**





2-Day, <u>5-</u>Step Process

- ***Identify Hazards**
- ***Assess Hazards**
- **★ Develop Controls & Make**Risk Acceptance Decisions
- ***Implement Controls**
- **¥**Supervise





Step 1 - Identify the Hazards: Day 1

- Review all Operating Procedures and Policies
- **★Study Off Duty Environment**
- Massive Solicitation Program to Every Member





Correlated 1,000+ Inputs into 230 Hazards and 8 **Categories *** Maintenance/Flightline

- ***** Flight Operations
- ₩**eapons**
- *****Tent City
- *** Disaster Preparedness**
- ***** Communications
- ***Written Procedures**
- ***Combat Operations**





Step 2 - Assess Hazards

- **★Severity and Probability for Occurrence**
- Corresponding Level of Risk (Extremely High-Low)





HAZARD IDENTIFICATION FORM

UNIT	RANK	_ AFSC				
HAZARD LOCATION:						
SEVERITY:		PROBABILITY				
(FILL IN I, II, III, OR IV)	(FILL IN A, B, C, D, OR E				

		HAZARD PROBABILITY					
			FREQUENT A	LIKELY B	OCCASIONAL C	SELDOM D	UNLIKELY E
S E V E R I T	Catastroph	icI					
	Critical	II					
	Moderate	III					
	Negligible	IV					
			RISK LEVELS				





Assessment Results

- **103** "Extremely High" and 100 "High" Risk Hazards
- ***An Extremely Unsafe Environment**
- ***Immediate Intervention Required**





Step 3 - Develop Controls & Make Risk Acceptance Decision

- ****This is a Commander's Responsibility**
- ***** We Held a Squadron CC Board, OG/CC as Chair
- ***Options**
 - *** Eliminate**
 - *** Mitigate**
 - ***** Accept





Step 4 - Implement Controls: Day 2

- ***Determine Control Fixes**
- ***Correlate Fixes into Attack**Plan
- ***Identify Immediate,** Visible Fixes
- **¥Build Tracking System**





Step 5 - Supervision

- ***Assign OPRs and Monitor Progress**
- ***Identify/Process New Hazards**





Key Factors in Risk Reduction

- *Unanimous, Enthusiastic Support/Participation
- *Leadership's Timely and Visible Response
- ***Education, Education, Education**
- **Empowerment "Stop the Chain"**
- ***** Swift and Lasting Implementation





Management Results Expected

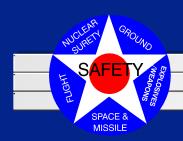
- Real and Perceived Risk Reduction
- **★Stress Reduction**
- *****Increased Capability
- **™ Rapid Return to Normal Tempo**
- ***Continued Vigilance**





Future Challenges

- Maintain Lasting Vigilance
- **★Foster Initiative and Participation (Culture)**
- **★Stay the Course and Manage All Risks Quarterly ORM, Until Level Lowered?**
- *****Integrate ORM into all aspects of Combat Operations





AN EXCELLENT RESULT UNDER DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES

BUT:

WHAT SHOULD HAPPEN NEXT TIME





EARLY ORM INTEGRATION IN THE TOTAL OPERATION

- ****The proactive application of ORM**
 - The definition of key command wide risk issues and initiation of the 6-step process against them
 - Decentralized function-by-function command-by-command application of the 6-step process
 - Full consideration of the opportunityrisk aspect of ORM at all levels





HOW IT MIGHT HAPPEN - A SNAPSHOT VIEW THE CE CHIEF:

- ***Instructs move planners to fully integrate ORM issues**
- **★Directs subordinate leaders to apply ORM within their areas**
- Expects/demands ORM content in operational info/decision briefs/papers
- **★Establishes measures of ORM** performance as part of overall Mgt process





SUBORDINATE LEADERS WILL CAUSE:

- ★Identification of key "at risk" issues and application of the 6-step process
- *Application of an appropriate level of hazard ID tools to risk issues (what if, change analysis, scenario)
- ***** Creation of a risk "totem pole"





SUBORDINATE LEADERS WILL CAUSE: (cont.)

- ★Prioritized development and application of both one-time and systemic risk controls. Conduct an aggressive search for risk opportunities
- Maximum practical positive involvement of operational personnel in the process
- **★Effective measures of risk in key activities**



THE NEW RESULT:

- Most risks IDed and controlled before the move
- Real time ORM during the move keeps risks under control
- Opportunity-risk applications have assured maximum mission effectiveness (we took the risks we should have taken)
- Continuous ORM improvement is sustained at the new site
- Chief, CE coordinates risk issues among his subordinates and integrates CE ORM into overall organization efforts.

COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS



